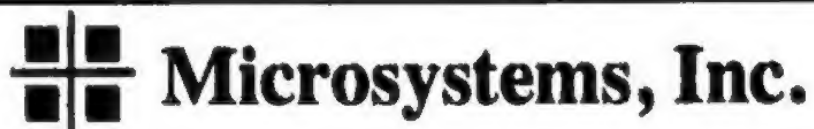


MISC.

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## **Certificate of Authenticity**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the microphotographs appearing on this microfilm Roll No. MISC-6 are accurate and complete reproductions of the records for:


KIYOKO LERNER

Beginning With: BATTLE OF EYA ST. CLAIRE

Ending With : \_\_\_\_\_

as delivered in the regular course of business for photographing.

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 Philip J Thomas  
Microsystems, Inc.

Microfilming Operator

John N

Date

10/15/97

He on his part refused to heed the lessons taught by their experiences of the horrors of war. Careless men on a sailing to provide against the necessities of Catantophtic battles General Polk at Vicksburg in a hopeful mood had fought at St. Charles point. Battle of Evangeline St. Claire extends for very long distance and does great damage. Many Union soldiers lose their lives. Rebel armies finally retreat southward.

Although Evangeline St. Claire had been threatened fifteen times with the cruel effects of bloody battles and enemy approaches even his long civil life experience was not as it seemed enough to convince the residents that such a battle or a far worse one would happen again.

Only a few of the more cautious had any idea after the disaster to their city of taking steps to prevent any chances of its repetition. Asked if anything

in the future would be done to make it impossible to be captured by the enemy, they had said: Oh there are many large Christian armies around. The foe will never capture the city," and seemed to think that settled the question.

In the next sentence they would compare the damage done to other cities and towns during battles, with this latest disaster.

"No," said General Richard McQuatler "The poor foolish people of Evangeline St. Claire will despite the growing fury of this cruel war go on living in fancied security just as they did before. The plan to erect strong fortifications around the city, and on the hills around it is perfect

fearful and so is a series of strong heavy batteries dugouts, rifle pits and traps. I think the good old Virgin Wilkey plan is the best. The houses in the city also need to be fortified. I was in this city six months ago, and following the first war disturbance of November drew plans for fortifications and breastworks ten to twenty feet high and extending all around the city, and also of fortifying the surrounding hills.

The people gave this plan great consideration and there is a map of this beautiful city in existence which shows it with fortifications surrounding it. The government gave authority to build the city

but it was some months after the first fierce fight when this had begun, and the foolish people said:

"Oh the enemy will never come here again" and therefore they didn't construct the fortifications.

The construction of the fortifications one eight miles long extending out northward for the purpose of reaching Evangeline St. Claire unapproachable made the necessity of remedial work more apparent, but nothing was done.

In the big battle just passed the strength of the main Christian armies almost pocketed the devastated Glandelinian armies and hurled the crushed and mangled legions back across Evangeline.

St. Claire Creek. This was the point where whole Glandelinian Corps, divisions, brigades, and the like were carried inward before the advancing battalions like whole buildings being washed away, leaving hardly enough of the fragments of these Glandelinian troops to indicate that a powerful Glandelinian army ever even existed there.

Had not Marley's armies arrived and formed into battle line to cover the retreat of the demolished army under Federal and extending to a distance of 17 miles this enormous body of Christian troops would have swept all around him also and the immeasurable magnitude of the disaster would have been immensely quadrupled.

"Napoleon's quickly concentrating lines" said General Raymond Richardson Federal in his message to John Manley, in calling attention to the feature of the advancing Christian army "formed as I would say, a human breakwater, and had it not been for the timely arrival of his army we might not any of us be here now."

According to General Russell Buxton Johnston, Federal's army, was like a small building with a balloon frame and poorly adapted to stand such a stunning blow.

This battle was unusually short and extremely severe beyond comparison," he said just such which breaks the record for any war. Still we never knew when

one army may break out again and we should prepare our armies accordingly. General Davidson one of the members of the relief relief committee had given some some time in the past to consideration of propositions to prevent further disasters to the Christian armies and to danger to the city of Evangeline St. Clare. He favored the plan for the making of the great war, but like others said nothing would ever be done.

You never heard of a general waiting on umbrellas when the enemies are attacking, did you?" he asked. What we want is not to keep the enemy from attacking the town.

We want fortifications, and armies around the city, which will break the assaults, Glendale Union



columns to pieces, before they can reach the city. It was the force of our great counter charges which wrecked Federal's Glendonian gunners and not our musketry and cannon fire.

The work of removing all the dead bodies from the battlefield continued for four days after the battle. On August 17th 1400000 bodies were cleared from the sides of the ridges and 400000 more were taken out of the battle debris along the banks of the Evangelina St. Claire Creek.

With all that had been done to recover so many bodies strewn so thickly on the fields buried beneath tons of earth or pinned under debris and many fallen trees the work had scarcely begun.

begun. There was no time to dig long trench or other hasty graves and the putrefying corpses beaten torn bruised or mangled beyond identification were conveyed to the many big fires.

Besides the prisoners many volunteers for this gruesome work came in fact. Even prisoners who had witnessed this immense sea of dead under any other conditions were working with a vigorous will and energy in putting them away. At Bataine Dam 20000 bodies of soldiers of both sides were piled up on windings of inflammable materials and cremated.

Even large forces of prisoners were at work for three days in being engaged in removing the dead from Henderson's Orchard.

located about four miles south of the city. At this point the battle assumed a fury out of all proportions and strange to say hung up on trees and fences were the bodies of men and officers of both sides which had been collected and cremated as fast as possible. Every where on the battle field the searching for and cremating of bodies was being pushed vigorously.

The situation throughout the battle field was possibly worse than on any other battle field so far. The President of the Red Cross Society issued appeals on August 18th to the nation for money and supplies for the wounded. All the ~~generals~~

stated that the greatest sufferer from the effects of the battle were of the non combatants of small homes or who owned homes near the battle field. There were many hundreds of these people who owned mortgaged lots and had homes constructed by the loan companies and though their property was swept away by fire and explosion the loan companies were protected by laws.

All the generals advised that funds be immediately raised for people who had suffered in this way that they might be able to restore what took them many years to accumulate and was taken from them in a single hour.

~~The resources~~ of the numerous



and relief stations scattered throughout the army and city were taxed to their utmost capacity and immensely long lines of people and soldiers awaited their turn for provisions and clothing.

At Hurdale St. Claire and on the railroads many soldiers were guarding the entrance to Eva St. Claire and keeping back all people who could show no good reason for desiring to go there.

The city was under martial law and remained so for a month. Idlers and tight reeps who eluded the guards on the railroads were upon their arrival pressed into every service necessary. There was no place for any one man or woman who would not work.

It was work or face the firing squad and they generally went to work.

I look for the prompt advance of our armies to be well under way by the latter part of this week," said Gen. Robert Vignar on August 18th at Idemueque St. Claire. The work of reforming the notorious army of looting the camp of unhealthful labor and of disposing of the remainings dead will have been completed by that time and all the available labor in the city of Eva St. Claire can be applied to its rebuilding. The money and food contributions coming from the generous people of the nation have been a great help to the people of Eva St. Claire, and

it has relieved them of the necessity of using their money to support the needs and it can now be applied to the improvement of their own property and so on. Fifty dollars a day is being offered to all the mechanics who will come to Eva St. Claire and with the assurance from reputable physicians that there are no dangers of extraordinary war plagues outside laborers will flock to Eva St. Claire and before many days a new city will rise by the battle field.

All the telegraph and telephone companies and the railroads have been exceedingly generous since the great battle. They have not only given money but many

things have been transported to our army and the city free of charge who while there trying to get away from the hanging scenes of the battlefield and the wrecked city have been transported free. The people of Eva St. Claire will longer remember with the most grateful hearts the kindness of these companies. It is now an assured fact that trains again will be running into Evangeline St. Claire this week and with uninterrupted communications with the outside world the city will soon resume her normal condition.

When the first relief train reached St. Claires Point which is opposite the city it was found

of all the wounded who survived the tremendous battle the majority were severely injured. Most of them had bullet and shell wounds presenting a pitiful and horrible sight their limbs lacerated and bleeding. Many of the wounded had almost the very sides of their bodies torn away. All lamented the fate of those dead to them.

Countless numbers of the wounded had their faces, heads, arms, legs, abdomens, backs and throats mutilated so that it was almost impossible to recognize who they were.

Many of these died every day and so fast they succumbed it was found necessary

in many instances to bury three or four in one grave. A head board was placed on the grave in every instance giving the age and accurate description. As more than one quarter of the army were injured it was not possible for them to organize a movement on their part. Life saving and the greatest care was furnished these survivors in order that they might not swell the immense list of dead.

When the Glendefieldian army was demolished so badly and had recalled from the heights and woods it began that very night a final retreat and sped northward through a portion of the Mc Hollister woods then ~~in~~ headed for Kamgania

stream and crossing over to the region of  
Pagaga Junction the line of retreat being  
one hundred miles long and one hun-  
dred miles in width, and then turning  
toward the east on slightly northeast-  
crossed northern section of the Marie Os-  
born Woods, one part extending  
toward Sidlight Run, Randall  
McWhorter Run and Main-  
wellan while Federal army  
finally disappeared over the Gall-  
ies Run going toward Alham-  
bra. The retreating armies creat-  
ing wreck and havoc wherever  
they went. The retreating Glan-  
delinian armies caused great  
loss of life and property  
in the Marie Osborn region  
and in the rivers destroyed

many thousands of vessels through-  
out the region. The following dispatches  
show widespread was the fury of the  
battle of Evangeline Sainte Claire.

Ulbre Crombie Farm August 17/1913.  
Immense damage was done here by the  
shell fire of both sides and also on  
other farms by the opposing forces of  
infantry which charged back and  
forth with great violence in the after-  
noon two days ago.

Reports from the region of Crystal  
Creek on the Idemique side of the  
Evangeline St. Claire river say that  
ten valuable farms have been  
destroyed and all the crops to-  
gether with the wheat and grain  
have been laid low and the  
farm buildings have been completly

wrecked. In this neighborhood the battle of Evangeline St. Claire attained a velocity of fury in three hours time where Confederates took a whole day and seemed to regain some of the power which the severest earthquakes exhibit in wrecking cities and the landscapes. Reports of property loss and great fatalities have come in.

St. Claire Cross Roads August 17.  
The Christian divisions under Augustine St. Claire arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Jesaca. He left that place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and the general and his officers report a fearful battle having taken place at Eve St. Claire. The general's

wife and children two girls and a boy were here from Mobile City and was within gunshot of his army waiting to meet her brave husband when his Corps came up. The meeting between the two and the children was affecting. All this morning anxious watchers waited on the heights for a glimpse of the missing general and his staff. Many people of Evangeline St. Claire City had relatives and friends among general Augustine St. Claire's Corps and as the morning hours wore on before it appeared their anxiety became very intense.

Alten Dale Farm, August 17/1913  
As a result of the fierce battle which raged over this region the afternoon of August 15 telegraph

and telephone lines on both sides of the railroad tracks were fractured in all directions all the way from the city by the concussion. During the height of the battle the Christian charge swept the enemy out of the camp. In the evening the battle subsided as suddenly as it began. The Glendale legion army having retreated precipitately. up to noon today the big Ables annum Corps under general Eric Ideadurich which made that precipitate charge down the ridge has not been heard from. Ide was <sup>not</sup> seen during the battle in the woods. The Corps of general Ben Logany division has just been reformed in the evening near Toledo Junction. The Christian

side of rushing men advanced twenty hundred yards in two minutes from the base of the high height to the woods. General Cornell of Greathearts ninth Corps lost his right grand division while charging near Fairport Brook. His other two divisions survived the enemy fire. but general Benlogans divisions has a leg not been heard from but later was reported having been holding the woods all night at Goodmans Row, having struck the worst blow to the foe. Delour Creek. August 17. In the grueling battle of August 15 the Glendale legion Corps trying to stand its ground under general Eocherburner was surrounded by general Antario, Winhies and



and to save themselves from annihilation were forced to surrender. These farming districts suffered greatly.

Ingue, Chief. August 17, 1913  
The nationals ranged across these grounds from the east at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 15th like an irresistible stampede of steers being accompanied by an intense cannon fire that shattered the fleeing rebel armies. Many Regiments were wiped out of the face.

Ididi Congo Douco. August 17.  
The tail end of the frightful battle was observed in this section and the attacking Abbe's army under Charles Bogem struck the rebel line with such force that it was carried away and the attack continued until darkness

set in. The loss to both sides is very heavy. Since the battle the insurgent armies have utterly disappeared.

Henrietta Woods. August 17. The Zimmermanian Brotherhood Division under general Ponnangama and Allacore were driven into these woods at 7 o'clock the evening of the 15th east of Henrique St (Lans). The divisions were surrounded and were forced to surrender to general Meltonia Inguet. The main force of the Charbonniers swept upon these divisions from the west, while other columns closed in from other directions. All trees suffered severely by the rifle storm as appeared if heavily combed by bees.

South Sacramento August 17. The battle did excellent by great damage to all the farms in his neighborhood that dreadful afternoon. All farm buildings are repeated damaged.

North Bend Exchange, St. Louis, Mo. August 17. The battle raged with a crazy fury from one P. M. till six in the evening. A terrific tactical war of madly advancing Christians attained a marathon race velocity at 3 P. M. in the afternoon destroying column after column of the enemy, doing great damage to the main Glanvillean army and wrecking it completely.

The advance was general and the firing of both sides poured in tremendous gusts of sound.

At all points the Christian advance was met by frequent stands and petty counter charges of enemy bodies. All over the battle field embankments of heavy white clouds of smoke, ominous smoke clouds spread deepened by countless cauliflower-like puffs and studded by long undulating flashes. Some times these clouds were broken by occasional rifts which revealed the warring armies.

But as the cloud bank deepened it rolled and ungathered up to the sky with yellow and white mists. At 4 P. M. all blue patches of sky had disappeared. The raging fires made the heavens assume a forbidding look and the roar of musketry became more

general, and the thunder of cannons  
and explosions rolled hither and  
thither. The increased violence of the  
Christian attack carried everything  
before it. It was of no use for  
the enemy to dispute the advance of  
the Nationals. The Christian fire poured  
down Glendale killing innumerable  
badly crippling the whole rebel  
army. From the heights the  
Nationals continued their progress  
into the woods. The resistance of  
the foe steadily diminishing in  
intensity.

The foe's resistance diminished  
after fleeing from the heights  
but increased with wonderful  
rapidity after reaching the  
woods. The battle reached the

greatest fury at Evangeline St. Claire  
Creek and on the woods it had attained  
since swinging back from the heights.  
The shock of the concussion hurled  
down many innumerable badly grip-  
pling the telegraph and telephone  
service. The Western Union & fifty five  
Angelo's (Agatha's) lines were all  
down.

The world found to be not  
so heartless as is said.  
People throughout the nation  
give generously to aid the  
war <sup>and suffering</sup> ~~armies~~ <sup>phenomenon</sup> ~~stations~~ <sup>value</sup>.  
Why should Christian armies  
not be made bigger.

In many cases it can be proved  
that the world is not never so bad  
as has been said about it and not  
never so heartless and indifferent  
as many pessimists would try to make  
every one believe. Ordinarily men  
women and children seem to have  
enough to do in attending to their  
own affairs expecting all others  
of course to do the same and  
consequently they pay small  
attention to what is going around  
them but when their hearts

are really touched they drop everything  
and rush to the rescue of the afflicted.  
The catastrophe at Evangeline St. Clare  
city seemed to bring conspicuously into  
notice the best and worst sides of human  
nature which is always the common  
results of all appalling disasters.  
in war time or those caused by the  
convulsions of the earth and elemen-  
tary storms.

So it was in the case of Evangeline  
St. Clare. The people of that city  
were suddenly overwhelmed by the  
almost unprecedented fury of the  
stupendous battle. Millions of the  
soldiers of the opposing sides were  
killed and scores of millions of  
injured. Among the inhabitants  
scores of thousands lost their

homes, and places of business. They were suffering with fevers and feared the menace of a war pestilence. All were brought to a common level by dangers of every description, death in its most awful forms, and an outlook of terrible uncertainty.

And yet in the midst of all this ruin and suffering they showed bravery unheard of. So complete was the Christian victory that the city and the Christian camps and the battle field was free from Glandelinian thug spies, spy-theives and ghouls in every kind of disguise as usually harassing disaster stricken places.

No citizens were assaulted by strangers. This time no property was looted nor bodies of the

dead were despoiled or disfigured in any a shockingly savage manner as at other battles to secure plans and other papers. Finally these Vandalists devoid of any feelings of sympathy or pity used to sequester upon some awful war disaster as an opportunity to secure something for their gutter snailish wicked cause.

As soon however as the authorities could recover from the first shock of the disaster the city was placed under martial law and the troops patrolling all the streets reported truthfully that they killed a single vandal in the commission of his infamous work.

The officer on being asked the reason replied: "There was not one in the city."

The disaster to the city brought into prominence the unusually good portion of human nature. When the city was cut off from bridge communications with the main Christiania, among these persons required control of the transportation facilities by water and instead of charging extortionate prices as was expected transported everyone and everything across free of charge, but those who were seeking to carry relief to the suffering people were transported first.

Never was a more human trust organized. No one wonders the nation deserves to win the war. And it will. All provisions in the city had been ruined leav-

ing only a few canned and dried articles which were available for food. The owners of these instead of intending to make personal profits out of the necessities of their fellow citizens did not only refuse to push up the prices but offered and did give to the poorer classes at a tremendous sacrifice.

The news of the awful disaster to the city had hardly appeared in the public prints throughout the nation before scores of millions of helping hands were busy in the work of collecting all the relief they could. The Chief Executives of the Nation under Emperor Hsuan, the Governors of all the states, and the mayors of the cities issued their appeals to the people.



whose sympathies were already aroused and whose hearts and hands were enlisted generously and enthusiastically in the work of relief. Every far off country were still sending in their offerings, every city and town in the whole world where Albionians live contributed still, and crowned heads of all nations hastened to cable sympathy together with all other evidence of their kindly feeling.

Indeed since the war started charity began to work without delay of any kind and spread instantly and spontaneously. The people of Albion gave the warmest cord in the presence of such a dreadful

distasteful as this war involving suffering and death for every quarter and battle the brotherhood of man asserted itself and all other things were totally forgotten. Only the higher and nobler attributes of human nature asserted themselves. Private individuals every business house in the country every great corporation in the nation and the world, municipal, state and national government vied with each other as they did when disaster swept upon the Christian armies at Delight Junction, and disaster almost overwhelmed them at Cedar mine in expediting relief to every place where battle and where every war disaster occurred. Day by day many trains

plied to Evangeline St. Claire from every  
part of the country loaded with supplies,  
and all telegraph wires carried orders  
for money testifying to the cymunity  
of the great work of relief and to  
higher and nobler instincts of human  
nature when it is appealed to  
by the claims of humanity.

There were no Glanclonian  
ghosts in Evangeline St. Claire. Its  
generous sympathizers were to be  
counted by a hundred million.

100,000 Glanclonian prisoners  
in the national prison camp at  
Dooty Gate and 1,000,000  
at Angelina Ayathe were despite  
their nature moved by the  
sufferings of the victims of Eo  
St. Claire city to contribute

a dollar per man \$1,100,000 in total  
to the relief fund.

Are all the Glanclonian soldiers  
totally bad?

The scope and rapidity of the  
Evangeline St. Claire relief work  
all over the western country afforded  
a great spectacle at once gratifying  
and more worthy. Trains by the  
hundred laden with food and all  
kinds of comforts for the sufferers  
were rushed toward the stricken  
city and toward every city taking  
in the wounded from every quarter  
of the Glanclonian nation.

Every city in the nation regardless  
of size contributed its available  
quota to the holy cause. Even  
from across the Mr. Wharthur

and Angelinian relief funds came from every nation being on the list for \$10,000 each. Within a week after the disaster at Evangeline St. Claire the city was in possession of a most magnificent relief fund that went far toward alleviating the physical sufferings of its homeless acres of thousands.

Here indeed is what we may call a war social phenomenon that may well give pause to all critics who are wont to inveigh against the commercial and industrial age in the Abbeysman country.

There is history of such liberality were not rare in the Abbeysman nation. A long series of them might be compiled.

within the time of the hegemony of the war to this recent battle. Probably the increased willingness of the people to help stricken communities like Evange-  
St. Claire was due more to the Abbeysman, railroad and telegraph lines than to anything else. In times of war and other disasters modern charity is said to be the child of modern conditions. All these indispensable adjuncts to all commercial enterprises always make widespread relief possible. If the telegraph and the newspaper had not placed the sad picture of Evangeline St. Claire's misfortunes in account of the battle at once before the eyes of Abbeysman, it is hard to see how there could

not have been such an impulse of  
generosity throughout the nation.

At an early part of the war a  
terrible explosion near Big Bear killed  
brought calamity to many towns from  
the concussion and so wide spread was  
the devastation that it was a month  
before relief could reach the stricken  
districts. The impulse to give  
cannot thrive under such circum-  
stances.

Indeed the great value of the  
military army signal stations  
and the remarkable correctness  
of its signal lamps, and boys  
and girl scouts and the still  
more remarkable correctness  
of the observations of  
all the generals and other

officers all things considered was de-  
monstrated by the events preceding  
and succeeding the Evangeline St. Claire  
battle. Every national signal station  
high up on the hills gave warning  
of the approach of the Glandelinian  
army under general Federal days  
before the battle manifested itself  
and on the heights and in the  
woods below it.

There operating these signal stations  
anticipated the course of Federal  
advancing from the vicinity of Jassac  
until it reached the neighborhood  
of Edinboro St. Claire where it  
made a strange deflection no  
operation of a signal station could  
have foreseen. The operation  
~~was~~ were not caught napping.

They sent out their warning signals for other Christian armies as well as those of the two divisions and when the advancing Glapole division moved for Eva St. Claire the operators turned their attention to that point and in the morning of August 14th nearly 36 hours before the battle warned the armies under the Virgin generals of Federal advances and during that day exchanged their signals all along the heights and the creek thus preventing the soldiers just recovering from leaving.

Of course the signal station observers could not know what terrible energy the battle would gain once it started. Perhaps

still greater accuracy in forecasting was displayed by the operators of the signal stations in the warnings given out to the generals on the afternoon of the 15th during the battle. Though nearly all lines of communications in that region were cut off the signal men kept track of the line of enemy attack as it swept upon and again upon the heights and gave timely warnings that it would carry a portion of Gen. Idarson's position.

It further predicted the furious attack which preceded a line of Robert's troops under their merciless violence, the change caused by the Christian counter charge and the retreat of the rebel armies.

Every Christian general of the heavily lat-  
ting Christian army had ample warning  
giving him. In times gone by on whom such  
systems first started it was the habit  
of many to join at the work of the  
signal corps and boy and girl scouts  
as something impossible without cer-  
tain death, and when the war first  
began and wherever some of the operators  
failed of their work or died to  
condemn the signal so relations  
as most unreliable and not worth  
the expense of their maintenance.

During the rest of the war  
up to this time however its oper-  
ators have gained in skill and  
its record now is of a character  
of which its officials have every  
reason to be proud and which

amply justifies whatever expense it may  
entail by its great saving of Christ-  
ian armies from overwhelming defeats  
and horrible disasters.

The appalling nature of the wreck to  
which general Doolen's army was reduced  
led to some talk of moving the victorious  
Christian army forward and try to get  
around Manila before he could go  
join Federal somewhere beyond where  
the battle had raged. Army officers  
concluded in their reports to the  
Cephus at Angelina Agatha by ex-  
pressing the opinion that Doolen's  
former army was wrecked beyond the  
slightest possibility to recover and that  
to save him from being destroyed  
altogether as captured, Manila is



surely liable to go to his rescue and they were in favor of having general Vroman's army leaving the heights and get in between Manley and Federal and making a movement to head him off altogether. It is natural that general Vroman should also consider the advisability of moving forward, especially as if such plans succeed Federal never again can ever have any complete security against such a disaster like that of August 15, 1913. But it is surprising to say that as heavy reinforcements fully needed were detained on the way, for some reason or other the Christian armies were not in a condition to go forward immediately and that for a while

the armies will have to remain at Evangeline St. Claire for a while until the reinforcements reach it. Yet the great general was tempted to go forward, for he had the opinion that no general was wont to leave an enormous escape from his clutches because a sudden and severe war storm depleted his army. Big Headwaters Junction was not abandoned because of the disastrous battle that killed and wounded 50,000,000 soldiers and ruined all the encampments by fire. Similar battle disasters in Central and South western California have not induced the victorious Christian armies from moving forward after the foe because they suffered a severe loss. When

over 10000000 Christians fell at  
the frightful battles at Genoa's Vignam  
a Delight Junction it did not alter  
a change the position of those uncon-  
quered Christian armies, nor have  
the still more disastrous battles  
on the banks of the Mc Jolles  
River even caused the sadly depleted  
Christian armies to give up their pur-  
pose. These incidents all other  
incidences of the war shows the  
Angelenians and Albrannians to  
be quite as tenacious in their re-  
gards as full dogs would be in  
the purposes of their own  
great hearts army could  
continue to renew their pro-  
cesses in spite of all past  
disasters and was not dis-

heartened when the fury of the battle  
committed fearful ravages upon their  
camps. The leading generals of Robert  
Vignam's army emphasized a point when  
they began to talk of wishing for  
the perfectly new circumstances which  
had seemed to <sup>have</sup> escaped general  
attention until that time. They  
were exceedingly anxious that new  
armies should arise as soon as it was  
possible. These generals agreed that  
the extent of the Christian victory  
should be taken into account when  
reports on it be made. They were  
not disappointed in the results  
now showed. The Christian generals  
hoped that their divisions comply  
and apply a new spirit when  
the army moved forward again.

General Viriam and Idamsons armies were just winning great victories during the first critical season of the war. There were from 20 to 30 new armies being mobilized. Some of these were, when the battle of Evangelene St. Claire broke out in the mobilization camp at Dorothy Gale City. Even a temporary paralysis of a single Christian army meant loss and a great derangement of all plans. It was a time which called for larger armies, not for display only but for fighting purposes. The generals only asked what they thought was perfectly just that there by the shock might be learned. It has since time came.

General Viriam found that he had not asked for too much as he received all the consideration he and his generals could ever wish for.

Representatives of the Germani and other Albiarian societies of Africa agreed to support in a meeting held at Angola. They agreed that General Viriam's army would go forward soon in spite of the terrible battles and the consequences just passed. They believed that General Viriam's army would be advancing sooner than predicted whether the reinforcements came in time or not. General Viriam, the Chief Supreme Person of the Germanian Society, said he felt certain that all the legions from the inland regions arrived.

against him could not stop general  
Vernan's advance should he desire to go  
forward. The new energy and courage of  
the victorious Chippewa army displayed  
by all the soldiers is what was to be  
expected in an army so full of  
daredevil Algonquian pluck. They  
returned many an army, and prostrated  
Federalists with a most powerful dis-  
aster that had ever overtaken  
the finest fighting Glendelinson  
army and did not even give it time  
to regain its breath.

It was like a vicious, ugly  
tempered bull dog seizing a  
frightened house cat. This battle  
has surely reasserted the  
same indomitable courage and  
will power by which our fore-

can resist or stand before. The  
legion motto stuck up on every tree in  
the camp is "Regain Formation".

Behind its grim humor there lies  
a stern determination that is one of  
the proudest of the Algonquian  
race. There is no reason why a  
greater Christian army should not  
speedily rise from the victors  
one under general Vernan. The  
report of army officers that Federal  
army was ruined beyond recovery  
and the suggestions of other generals  
that general Vernan should move  
forward to prevent Mackay from  
making a junction with Federal  
find great sympathy among  
the authorities of the Government.  
General Vernan will move forward

even if the reinforcements do not come, more officers, engineers and army artisans are being called for by thousands. A few very experienced generals will decrease the danger from future Christian defeats and keep the armies victorious. It will also be wise to reinforce the artillery and the army should begin by adopting all practical means for defeating the biggest rebel armies that can ever be mobilized.

General Virgins army will advance as it did despite the great disaster to it at Coclavene. Its soldiers will reason that the army has existed since the war began and if

it was not so well commanded by such able generals that such victories like in the past would not likely be repeated for the remainder of the war. The same military advantages that first started the army on to such victories and that made it one of the most dreaded for the ablest foreign generals are still present. Officers who suffered the most in losses will not abandon the purpose to advance even though the expected reinforcements thereon do not come at all. They know that even if they did abandon the plans there would be plenty of other officers to take up arms and all and advance.

Persons too cautious may hesitate to advance for fear it might be a very precarious move but General Robert and General Venable are not likely to abandon a plan even for so terrible a loss as that suffered in the battle of Eutaw.

Federals devastated army lies directly in the path of the advance of General Venable's army with no view of escape. What is its future? All rebel armies in danger. He crushed other many days. He crushed. Disaster will recur for both. General Venable's army in strength of the heights. General Federals' army which was still retreating had traveled about thirty miles. To the south of him was an unbroken sweep of level land for eight hundred miles swarming with exiles pursuing their arms. Twelve hundred miles away in the nesting places of these Christian armies, that rapidly form from every mobili- zation camp in the country and many of these had already swept upon the Georgian lines of armies with a fury that nothing



can withstand. Most of these  
Christian armies were shattered in  
the battles they fought with the  
enemy, but every little while  
one of these Christian armies starts  
north westward from its mobiliza-  
tion camp, marches steadily on its  
course and marches every rebel  
army opposing it. Generals Robert  
and Danen Vian are the comman-  
ders of this army and of the  
two companies general Danen  
is the force for the first time.  
In the ten months between  
1912 and 1913 inclusive fifty-seven  
battles of the most savage  
kind were fought in California. This  
is not including the hundreds  
of smaller battles met

of these ended in favor of one side  
or other. But the battle of Os-  
mondson wrought havoc to the  
Christianian armies. The battle  
of Lechemene raged furiously around  
head with Junction as it extended  
up the creek to Helmhurst  
and Spanish Maria City. The  
near Glan deliniam success moved  
near or beyond Ideolucic Junction  
twenty miles beyond the creek.  
It was in this battle that  
the Christianian encampments were  
destroyed by fire, while Monkeys  
army at least that one was  
almost destroyed beyond recovery.  
With these important casualties  
Christianian victories two conditions  
bring this about. These armies

were led by great experienced commanders.  
The Angelinian armies and others  
took the paths least expected by  
the enemy and they usually  
pass in advance far off their course  
before they can reach their way  
among the Glendeluvian armies.  
They move in encamps at places  
hidden by the scouts. It was  
this movement which diverted  
the Christian armies to Evangeline  
St. Clare and enabled it  
to reach general Federal  
armies. The origin of the battle  
can not be fully settled.  
The first attack of the  
enemy however, was observed  
by Jennie Turner. It  
was even significant to

the most casual observer. She  
wrote it thus to Angelina Agnew  
in a letter I have as follows.  
August 18 1815.  
Evangeline St. Clare.  
To Gertrude my friend and companion.  
Dear Gertrude.  
You ought to imagine what the  
battle was like. The enemy  
started to advance to the attack  
like a long swell moving forward  
on the Ocean. This surge of  
red troops extended to a great  
distance and with towering banners  
flying moved forward in advance  
of the main column of Glan-  
deluvian attack. I observed this  
long swell of gray coated  
soldiers stop and rest three

times before they stampeded forward.  
A faint cloud of smoke immediately  
erected and projected flaming lines  
before the main firing began. The  
smoke looked like wisps of thin  
cirrus clouds. The air was calm  
and still. The sun moved  
forward and the firing began  
all along the line. The firing  
was steadily, a noise like that  
of wind across from the enemy  
ranging up the slopes, and  
soon the noise became like a  
tempest. The Christian artillery  
precipitated a series of destruction  
upon the rebel force which  
from the smoke clouds among  
them made them look like  
a churning sea of burning clouds.

of smoke into the air. There are all  
the terrible scenes of the first day  
of that battle. The bombardments  
like the rust of a shattering wave  
against a mighty breaker,  
the Christians counter charging like  
a mighty thrashing sea. The walls  
up smoke clouds like lightning  
like flashes through it, the  
bellows, rolling over of many  
cannon more eager than the  
wrestle of thunder even heard  
the fearful roar, on both sides  
and the devastating transport  
of grape and canister tearing  
to pieces that assaults  
were, and the sudden forward  
rush of fresh Christian  
columns that seemed to be dashed

upon the enemy with the fury of  
all the legions from heaven, and  
the swift recession of the staggered  
foe. Then all in an instant  
this ceased. The uproar of fir-  
ing died, the flashes of cannon-  
and musketry ceased, and the  
thunder of Glandelwin's cannon  
bellowed only in the distance.  
It is like the eye of the wild  
hurricane over head.

Drama II. I saw new waves of  
the Danegens approaching. There  
was a line of men beyond the  
reach of the eye sight. It  
sunk or quickly and with a  
little warning as its start,  
and that preceding its stop-  
page the second attack is seen

launched with the most appalling  
fury, but the attack is made  
with twice the number of men  
and the whole scene suggesting a  
double reversal of the show that  
has gone before.

No assault possible on the other  
battles before this presented  
the towers that accompanied this  
one. The first attack was con-  
fined to a short space of time  
and had no long drawn out  
horror. Its climax was reached  
in ten minutes. But the  
fury of this second one grew  
and grew and for a while  
it seemed that not one portion  
of the Christian line could  
with stand it. Yet it was the

terrible doom of Great hearts army  
that so nearly swept this assault  
out of existence. The fate of  
general Indianapolis Glanclemonian  
army and the loss of many  
Glanclemonian generals had kept  
the main Glanclemonian generals  
uncasy even since. The attack  
was totally demolished.

### Scene III

But the heights could not be  
maintained without a further  
struggle. The thing was made with  
still greater fury. In all  
this time the angelic general  
determined that though twice  
already the sea of assaulting  
rebels had almost swarmed  
on their works causing death

and destruction they now vowed that  
they should not do so again. They  
gave no consistent account for their  
vigorous determination. The Christian  
line of resistance was reinforced the  
fury of the Glanclemonian attack  
was unbounded as before. But  
the resistance increased to a courage  
degree, the strength of the Christian  
line grew and the resistance attain-  
ed a savagery as the generals never  
expected to see the rebel attack  
reverted. It lasted half a hour.  
I thought sure the attacking wave  
was increased when it disappeared  
down from the heights in its  
head long retreat. They picked  
up their wounded in greater  
numbers this time however.

Dayma III and IV.

The attackers were overwhelmed after the fourth assault was repulsed and over 150,000 slain. It had been a tremendous assault. For a while the assaulting column appeared to push back the Christian line. The reserves approached - a magnificent surge of its own, an immeasurable solid of men in lavender uniforms moving swift seemingly up a cloud shadow pierced by sun light.

But it was more formidable than it looked. It came up to the resisting line seemed to push it onward with an irresistible pressure from behind and felt a wave nearing the beach it seemed from that distance to curl slowly and then there.

dense smoke clouds issuing from it made it appear like a monstrous breaking wave comb itself out in monstrous sheets of wet woolly foam. The opposing gray wave reared back, it grew ragged and shifted formation, broke in shattering surges and melted as if in a furnace. The receding wells became shorter and changed form. Then they swept down and everything was still again.

The general declared that this must have been a great blow to the attackers this time. Still the assaulting lines were reformed and approached again to the skirmish, shoving and springing forward at last to make the fifth assault. Then again the storm began to renew. The attack which it was with immeasurable force now

Just as the assailants reached the summit. The Christians were hurled from the first line of works with great loss. They reached the second line line of works as if in a storm and the insurgents rushed against them again. For twenty minutes the rebel assault continued. The Legion de Ligne repulsing forward like an irresistible tide.

Again the Christian line staggered back. Some of the corps were hurled back from the works and began to reel toward the third line. This part of the national line was being demolished and still the assault grew wider and unable to withstand it the Christians withdrew to their third line of works.

There was a pause before the rebel line along this section pressed on. Then

when it rushed from cover and got only half way across the open the Christian fire nearly annihilated the column. The survivors drew back and without hardly any more resistance the long lines rushed forward and recovered their two lines of works.

There was a lull of half an hour. Drama III. Then again the assault. So again grew in number the Christians rushed forward, the waves heaping up. The storm forced again against the land. The enemy was hurled twice upon the Christian positions. As the two sides closed the snow and mire were worse than a rain. They reached the summit - the bags and pieces swollen to roaring wastes of water. The long general Visions. And it was as if a stormy flooded

river had overflowed and made new marshes  
change to roaring waters of rapids. The  
enemy line was fought for the time like  
woods being torn away by angry seas but  
nevertheless the Chiricahua line broke  
at the terrific pressure of the Gila Indians  
assault.

The Chiricahua, again, were like the  
storm to burst their barricades. But the  
Gila Indians were unable to maintain  
hold of their position. They were hurled  
back to their original line. The  
enemy again after a five minutes  
pause rushed on with a wild hur-  
ricane of yell and blasphemy. The  
Gila Indians let go a fearful fire  
of musketry and cannon.

The Gila Indians fell in  
countless numbers in a moment.

The survivors continued on. They melted  
away in irregular columns but the  
survivors rushed up and ranged over the  
works fighting with the Gila Indians in  
a hand to hand encounter driving  
them from the works.

But over three quarters of the assault  
line had been destroyed. The  
Chiricahua line now at work number  
three was again forced. Again the rebels  
rushed on and again the assault is  
unhindered and swift until the work  
of the war plane the Gila Indians  
with the fury of savage hammers rush  
on to retake their lost work from  
the enemy still in possession.

Suddenly a long mighty silver shell  
rang forth the ear of all. There  
is a wild hurrying and running



occupying of the remaining rebel troops,  
each section ran after another, the  
troops disappear into the smoke fog. Inside  
the camp, through the smoke, and  
above the smoke, and over the whole  
battle field where the huge white clouds  
still hung and over the woe of  
dead and wounded.

It was the bugle call summoning  
the Angelman forces to counter charge.  
The next day the gathering of the  
southern companies.

It was a tremendous war tragedy at this  
part of the country is over.

John. Francis and  
Loring. Comparison.  
"Gen. Francisco J. J. J."

The settlement that General Sherman had  
expected on the situation and which came  
was of every queer character. The  
settlement was about the coming of the  
reinforcements and was a sort of blunder of  
some kind. The only only variation was  
that the Union generals who asked for the  
reinforcements, could not find any and  
calculated new ways to make the  
positions better. These positions as flat  
on top as the other heights was three  
miles away.

But for the nature of the ground  
was good here and to the north was  
agricultural lands on the slopes. So  
burdened by so many wounded the  
generals waited for the settlement  
of the reinforcement question.  
They held to their position and

waited for the "mosquito scouting squadron" which kept the whole country scoured up and down the river from Llanquile to Llanquile. St. Llanquile for a view of the approaching reinforcements. This mosquito squadron was the only means for bringing the Viennese general any news of the appearance of the reinforcements.

As he waited he developed that the arrival of the first column of reinforcements was a million strong. At first the Viennese general thought that was all he was to receive. But it became a whole pile business that was to its retail numbers in the proportion of 100 to 1.

Both general, Hansen and Robert Viennese were dumfounded. In this was their worst developed war.

growing up of numbers beyond what even he had for it on the heights. General Viennese had asked for 1000000 men. He had now received four times as many and still they kept coming. However he was satisfied with the many bridges crossing the stream which were more hostile war mounted on falling down into the waters of the river. The engineers had a hardy constructed pontoon bridge. Soon all the reinforcements had arrived 400000000 men. As a result general Viennese's army was monstrous. This was the settlement slightly altered by a what played when all pontoon bridges had been in construction across the river when the mobilization camp. date 42,600,000 men for the

reinforcing of general Vianam's army. And  
this position virtually was supposed to be  
the ten million men expected by the  
British general. In reinforcing the army  
it had been suggested that the  
army be sent. The plan was feasible  
in every way but it was contended  
that to intercept Murchison was out of  
the question now.

General Vianam's army had a very  
strong position on the heights of  
According to the Supreme Power of the  
General, General Dargan Chief of the  
Boards of War, and Army, and Service  
men at Longines (Galt) not only  
was General Vianam's army strongly  
entrenched upon the heights but  
at other times other British  
armies elsewhere had received

such positions that many of the British  
commands were subject to great danger if  
they should attack them. The British  
armies were a long time to strike any  
where from the north along down the  
coast of Calcutta against Calcutta  
and anywhere within the zone of the  
war.

There is a British garrison in some islands  
are 60,000,000 strong. It is far from  
that all the rebel armies are in great  
danger. It is the fact that we  
lead more strongly than any other  
of placing British army in a dan-  
ger from which he cannot escape.  
There are such kind of men in  
general Vianam's army that cannot  
be defeated. There are 1,500  
miles of interior land in which

the fury of rebel armies may waste  
themselves without touching our legions  
in Louisiana, they bring army and all  
nations will take the risk that a  
year of other barbarous armies are taking  
to our hands

During the war began in 1861,  
of Confederate armies had to contend  
fully with the dreaded Union generals.  
The disaster at Gettysburg and soon  
after at Vicksburg showed that there was  
the Union generals had been engaged  
in great measure following the  
disaster to the far west all over  
Texas. But the following months  
will not, except the place  
receded left by these battles  
countless legions of soldiers of  
these battles which have been the last

and brought or incorporated on these bloody  
battlefields, or even on the bags and  
trunks, or gunnards of death  
of 2,200,000 wounded men  
at Gettysburg. One million or  
more deaths of the 35,000,000  
wounded after Gettysburg must have  
had a very heavy influence upon  
Munby and his general.

For with the assistance of the Bureau  
of National Army Signal Stations,  
it has always been recognized that  
in usually violent conflicts there  
are cyclical periods in which ex-  
treme, repeated according to the signs  
of the armies engaged.  
If observation has put this period  
of repetition at irregular battles.

According to this, in the case of very  
severe battles the small maximum and  
minimum could be and has been and has  
such a period. Without question men lay  
armies, and those of her while many  
lands were, always forced to fight a  
normal but not infrequent battles,  
which fails to last too often a time  
to the satisfaction of both sides. In  
the Evangeline it is a battle of  
new and unusual maximum means to  
have been established yet its repetition  
may be looked for within another two  
months. As a matter of fact indeed  
the average period between the  
recurrence of these maximum battles  
has been less than two months.

The German leader General  
Lange is an observer of practice.

regard your equables and his the guy  
holds in great measure with the obser-  
vations of the army signal stations.

It is a general law proportion, and such  
general Lange. It means just this much.

Suppose that a bigger battle rages  
on September 13. Within a year  
period we may expect another battle  
of the same kind in the same place  
month. It may not rage, at present  
itself the battle may be at  
Dorothy Gable City or may be ten,  
twenty or thirty miles away  
on any side of it. But also  
in the same general territory  
about the same time of the other  
battle it could be repeated.

Suppose, instead of two years of the  
of the first two years of the

war develops, its repetition may be looked for in the same fearful proportions as was seen so long. So with a series of disasters - fire, pestilence and all other calamities of war. They have their cycles and the next period is now in the grasp of them.

But in the case of this war one of its first greatest battles, fought at Antigua - Dugally's Landing, another at Delight's Junction lasting four days ending at Evangelina's Landing, and the last and far most important at Gledwin's. These historic incidents tend to confirm General Dangan's observations. The most sanguinary incident of all was the coming here of the report of the destruction of Trangelina at Lamby's battle.

This and the destruction of other cities, and the demolition of big Glancelinean armies had been predicted Whiting to his father and aged mother General Dangan said.

Every one of the (Virginia) Mamleys and their armies will sooner or later be annihilated. They are destined to meet destructive disasters. Among John, the Baum Mamley, General Raymondson, Federal, Samuel Mamley and other famous Glancelinean Mamleys are doomed to die in battle. All other Glancelinean armies will suffer in various degrees in proportion to the violence of the battles they fight. John's son Jackson Mamley will suffer the worst defeat. And the worst may be the case.

cause of Glandelinian total downfall.  
Bachnell and Shoemarmen will suffer  
less but General Johnston Jacobson may  
suffer defeat and downfall will  
be the greatest honor for Glandelinian.  
The total disaster of the war to the  
Glandelinian side will probably begin  
on the La Luerian coast and perhaps  
extend throughout the La Luerian  
States toward the main rebel countries.  
This shock to the Glandelinian  
cause will be terrible with great  
loss in life, ex-territory and spread  
ing throughout the whole state  
of Glandelinia down along the  
Gron River, but the resistance on  
the Glandelinia - Glandelinian  
boundary-line will mark  
this grand total war of nations.

Christians for less destructive than  
the unspeakable disasters in the war.  
Heaven he has it will be the most  
calamitous results of the war. Lower  
Glandelinian and upper will suffer most  
severely along the coast. Various Wicks  
and Unchuan will suffer severely  
at the hands of the besieging nations  
especially the - former.  
It may seem very rough for me to  
anticipate the limits of the des-  
tructive disasters on the terrible  
results of an unseen defeat but  
there is no harm for me to  
test the prophetic power of war  
disasters to be foisted on the  
complex relations of all calamities  
of war. The destruction  
of cities and efforts on both sides

which I dare to anticipate will come at  
any unexpected time. It will be  
sudden and terrible. The first noises  
of the war will start from  
the Californian coast in a body des-  
cribed, the Albigonnian armies and  
fleet will strike hardest at Viram  
Wichy and the war mightiest and  
longest of battles among strange  
conquerors. The earth quakes and rocks  
will cleave around the bay and in  
the bay of Viram Wichy. The  
main national armies will come  
the mighty tidal waves and  
they will strike the city  
and force the rebels to give up  
their secrets. The fortifications  
will be assailed by the  
encroachment of nature.

soldiers, and the whole country will  
be shaken terribly by the battle.  
The coming shock to the Californian  
cause will be near total destruction.  
From the Angelinian coast line to  
Calvernas, all are severely shaken  
by tremendous artillery duels, and  
great explosions. Angelino Junction  
suffered with great severity,  
other places were overwhelmed.  
Angelino Wyatha and Dorothy  
Gale are in a dangerous condition.  
The quarters are between total  
and partial destruction. If the  
tidal wave of Christian soldiers  
men southward into Glandelina  
Glandelina City may have only  
its rebound. The shock and  
thunder of the war may pass over



the border along the length from  
1000 to 1500 miles and where the enemy  
fair with destructive force.

Even our side may suffer great dis-  
asters. Mombasa will probably  
be captured by the foe and suffer  
most severely and be more than half  
destroyed. Zanzibar and Unguja will suffer  
somewhat less. All our cities will  
suffer. Southern Calcutta  
will probably be seriously de-  
vastated and every town wiped out and  
all its forts lost. Calcutta  
seriously injured. 10000 miles  
of front will probably be  
wiped out by fire and many  
towns and every city suffer  
severely. Unguja & Zanzibar  
will probably be unspared.

and the enemy comes on the shores to  
other places. But all disasters will  
recur to both sides. The enemy will  
suffer about as much as we, all  
the Christians and Mohammedans  
argues will suffer the former  
not disastrously. Probably, for our  
side the injury will not affect  
more than one fourth.

In the Columbian States  
the damage and occurrence of  
disaster to both sides will be  
the greatest. Panama and  
Pandora cities may be destroyed  
but Zamaguetapollen will be  
protected by its fortifications from  
any severe calamities.

The fate of Christians however  
will affect the manner the

disapateriously however and Johnston  
Jackson Manley will be the most  
unfortunate of these generals as  
he will lose all his best sons  
and best generals in death or  
surrender, and be overwhelmed with  
disaster. Glendale, State will  
be devastated and all its own  
cities and water margins will  
even suffer.

Comparisons between the Cedar  
rune and Evangeline St. Clair  
battles. The former not so horrible  
in its features. Terrible plight  
of the wounded. Extra great  
calamities caused by explosions  
and battle since war began.  
Millions of lives lost through  
great explosions.

Death dealing disasters  
in other Calverniajn States  
in four months.  
Historic devastating explo-  
sions in Southern Calverniajn  
Israikish Incidents (special).

Since the Christian go arrives under  
the Virgin General's wreath their  
vengeance upon Manley's armies at  
Cedar, run the of awful disasters to  
Jackson's Glendale armies at

the battle of St. Clair which occurred on  
the 15<sup>th</sup> 1913 was to the enemy  
the most frightful defeat and cal-  
amity known since the bloody war  
began. It was claimed that nearly  
three quarters of Federal army was  
literally wiped out, the suddenness of  
the violent Christian counter charge  
which created the havoc precluding  
the escape of any of Federal army  
fortunate enough to dare with stand  
the counter charge.

The course of the mighty flood  
at Johnston Co. and its awful results  
was only child's play when com-  
pared to the disaster and defeat of  
the Federal army at Evan-  
geline St. Clair, unlike the  
Federal army and catastrophe.

The counter charging flood of Christian  
soldiers stormed over the crest of  
the slopes of the heights with the  
awful fury of the tornado and  
Johnston flood put together, the  
terrible counter charge was made  
without the slightest warning  
and the greatest most terrible  
slaughter of the war was over  
within the space of an hour  
a half. The rebel army and  
Federal that is to say the  
outlets of it were shot down  
by hundreds of thousands  
within the space of a com-  
paratively few minutes, or delay  
to pieces and mangled before  
they had time to realize the  
horror of it all. At St.

the island of Manly army the desperate  
fighting, Glendelvinian soldiers knew  
for hours before the angry Christian rangers  
fairly overran the work and the re-  
sultless charge lay to way through his  
left wing and shattered it and  
the Christian fire swept his whole  
line to pieces. what the fate of  
the Glendelvinian army was to be.  
All of the fiercely struggling Glende-  
lvinian soldiers looked death squarely  
in the face as for that whole last  
hour suffering all the agonies  
and terror was and due cer-  
tainty could inflict their  
knowledge that they were absol-  
utely powerless to resist the  
Christian counter charge and  
beyond the reach of the aid

of other Glendelvinian armies siding  
to their allies. Death was merciful to  
the soldiers of both sides at the same  
he was cruel to his prey at the battle  
of Eungeline. St. Clare and delighted  
in the torture as he was enabled to  
compare in the countless numbers of  
wounded before he placed his in-  
honor upon scores of thousands of  
them and built them come.  
Perhaps the only parallel on the  
way to the Eungeline St. Clare was  
at the destruction of the  
national encampments on the first  
day of the battle of Jonnie Virgin.  
beginning at Delight Junction.  
The antony had defeated Christian  
soldiers of these scattered national  
armies could see the red seas of flame

burning hundreds of lights every five  
seconds or so the terrific explosions  
shooting up flames as if lava vomited  
up from the bowels of a volcano but  
even they were mercifully saved from  
the horrors of a tremendous disaster.  
They did not attack overwhelm-  
ingly strong positions for four hours  
and a half with the fury of grenades  
tearing their lines to pieces and from  
their death-hell sounded long  
before they were compelled to under-  
go the actual pain of an awful  
death while lying motionless  
amongst the heights while listening  
to the roar of so many cannon  
many even of the so-called rebel  
soldiers were caught as they ~~were~~

swiftly on flight down the ridge and  
struck down while endeavoring to get  
beyond the reach of these racks  
of the gym ropes they could move  
and act in accordance with their  
impulses which prompted them  
to make a suicidal life and  
republish the warlords after a  
most desperate struggle.  
It was different at Evangeline  
St. Louis. The attacking or even  
retreating Glance former soldiers  
were not permitted over the  
small but precious boom of  
surrounding while battling with  
or retreating from the grim  
Chas. Lee forces (how that  
retreated were at times were  
~~was~~ caught and surrounded

and inflicted and suffered losses.  
and suspense over as those who were  
done to death during the awful time  
when the fearful impulsion resigned  
and in the way to execution were  
might be said compelled to - bear  
the very cross upon which they  
were to be impaled

There is no record since the war began,  
or any war has aged of such a long  
duration and heavy as that which the  
soldiers of both sides endured at  
the battle of Evangeline St. Claire  
during the period intervening between  
the advent of the hurricane  
fury of the an Glancolumian  
attack and the final issue of  
the battle during the brief  
war and caught upon Federal

arms, and Manley like the final  
impression of the death penalty,  
The Glancolumian regiments saw their  
officers and hundreds of comrades shot  
down by bullets or mangled by grape  
and cannon or crushed and knocked  
to pieces by the lumber wreckage  
flung aloft and around and in  
every direction by the fury of the  
many terrific explosions, or impaled  
by the long bayonets of the  
fiercely surging counter charging  
Chautauque brigade and their generals  
and other high officers shot down  
and half their own number  
swept from the sight of the  
survivors, former surviving generals  
saw their divisions of troops  
disappear before the immediate

fire along the Abbeonian line.  
In many the lead faces of their noblest  
generals and officers, they would have  
deemed it a joy to fight for and save  
as they fell upon their high. The  
Glandelinian soldiers invited destruction  
in their efforts to carry to flagging  
height only to realize how weak and  
utterly futile was their strength in  
comparison to the tenacious resistance  
of the Nationals and the great  
unstoppable power of the enraged  
Abbeonians on their counter  
charge. Many Glandelinian soldiers  
died desperately because they could  
not carry the heights of course  
the officers they had cherished  
and hence were fought under  
and went down to their death.

in despair and gloom. During the  
final counter charge of the Christians  
the growling Nationals like the  
released water from the broken dam  
at Johnston took their way through  
the wildly retreating rebel army  
with the gal and speed of a slow  
but giant avalanche and shattered  
the remainder of the Glande-  
linian army with their machine  
fire. The war line of the sun  
was in the twinkling of  
an eye borne to their deaths  
they may have resisted for a  
moment - before they succumbed  
- but it was all over in an  
instant. At the time of Manly's  
stand to cover Federal dignified  
retreat. The wounded lay upon

the flaming fields, simply waited for the inevitable, the fighting soldiers of Manley's army clung to the edge of the forest below the heights and died a thousand deaths while struggling for the brief remaining support before death came to call them; they stood upon the brink of eternity and tried yet in vain to hold back the roaring tidal wave of soldiers in lavender coats, and strove in vain for the victory they knew would not come, they Glancelinians, though they were prayed for the end, but there was no respite.

When the Christian forces struck at Manley's army like the waters of the Mexican Gulf leaping upon Galveston and its island the hard pressed Glancelinian soldiers

a score of thousand  
thousand  
were captured by  
my rebel soldiers  
where nothing  
but there were  
Glancelinians  
re fires which  
a impact on the  
the same time  
that 10000000  
at on the  
council below  
to unity,  
your ally, Doctor  
thousand  
by thousand  
the battle.  
re learned upon

the thousand of funeral pyres no  
original record was kept. In one respect  
the battles of Gettysburg and Evings-  
burg St. Clare were alike the  
destruction of scores of millions of  
dollars worth of property but the  
losses in killed and wounded  
were not so great for the national  
at Evingsburg St. Clare during  
these fearful war hours and a  
half as those occasioned by  
the raging assaults of both  
sides which for hours had both  
sides at their mercy.  
With not even a warning shot to inform  
the startled Glancelinian army, the  
whole Christian army after repulsing  
the last rebel attack broke from  
the heights and sweeping down the



slopes were like a flood from a dozen hundred  
dorms engulfing the defeated Glazide  
armies before they even knew of the  
danger. The whole of the slopes had  
been swept clear way before Manley's  
army had been struck.

The Christian army had within its  
ranks thousands of foreigners fighting  
for adventure and the fact that  
a stream of inquiry from all parts  
of Albigensia poured into Emperor  
Bertrams Palace indicated that hundreds  
of scores of these strangers were  
killed of whom the monarch knew  
nothing.

The Christian attack had been  
immense in its force and fury  
and blotted out more than a  
quarter of Manley's army.

Of Manley's army also nearly three  
million men were sacrificed and tens of  
millions more were wounded. <sup>Some</sup> until the  
disaster determined the disaster to the  
enemy. The battle of St. Albans was the  
worst and greatest disaster of its kind  
probably the worst kind ever met with.  
The Christian charge destroyed the  
the finest divisions of the French army  
ever - a body of, one of the best who  
army one of the strongest armies the  
ever had.

All other battles just passed away  
even now had this battle on the high  
nature of the calamity. Countless thousands  
of men are still being carried  
for their region having been over-  
taken by their great sufferings. His  
was one of the saddest features

... battle. There ...  
... gas ...  
... battle the year so far

### Special account

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not regarded as forest fires, I have  
seen the only forest fire in record during  
this war when the loss of human  
life had been estimated at over  
one million. The list of  
smaller explosion, fire, battle and  
blood disasters is almost an endless

The northeastern part of La Grasse  
"burned" from the enemy four times during  
that year from the  
of its situation. In both  
the terrible forest fire deluges of  
July 1917 and September 1918 the  
immediate cause was the enemy  
setting fire to forest to cover their  
retreat. This region protected  
itself by means of forest cover  
that is, by means of forest cover

to keep by forest fires from spreading.  
The records of both these big forest fires  
are meager although the mere lists of  
the forest rangers fighting the flames  
and the numbers of persons who perished  
in the destruction of towns as the story men-  
tioned in these chapters is hoped may offer  
the havoc had been. The first fire  
was set by the retreating enemy  
at Irons town where a heavy gale  
caused the fire to spread with terrific  
velocity.

In that territory alone nearly  
100,000 people were rendered home-  
less, one thousand perished and  
elsewhere 11,000,000 were  
rendered homeless.  
The second subsequent forest fire  
in 1918.

was probably the most frightful on record.  
It completely annihilated 500 miles of forests and  
only the undiminished pluck and unwavering  
courage of the determined forest rangers  
which have ever characterized the forest  
rangers of that state was the rubery  
and saving of the main forests along  
the river. In 1915, Northern Arizona  
state was swept by raging forest fires,  
and terrible floods added to the great  
calamity. The submerged des-  
ert regions were most prominent, and a  
heavy rain for floods and 30 towns  
were completely covered by water.  
The state suffered three  
hurricanes of this kind. The awful  
devastation was accompanied by  
many engineers planning up or

Even River. The loss in lives was  
enormous and the property destroyed  
4000,000 and countless houses  
and other property were destroyed.  
The town of Tempe, Arizona  
was almost entirely lost and 11,000  
of the inhabitants lost all their  
property.  
This city, which has a population  
of 10,000, but few houses were saved.  
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of the inhabitants lost all their  
property.



The reason, sufficient generally from neglect  
great fire explosions and other disasters.  
The style of the late Mr. W. H. L. H. H.  
Run as a... by the...  
and... many countries...  
the... succeeded in...  
that feasible October  
of 1912...  
...  
...  
... which caused all before  
...  
... sustained...  
... of...  
... and the  
1913...  
...  
...

taken away and over 6,000 lost  
 their lives. This was one of the  
 the most of the most terrible  
 quering the city, some 36,000  
 The village of Poverty Run was a town  
 entirely submerged in 1890  
 houses, and swept away, 28,292  
 were carried away, a La Poudre  
 upon and of 30,000 at El Paso  
 at El Paso, 8,000 at San Antonio  
 and 10,000 at San Antonio  
 the greatest bursting of the  
 caused by the average  
 of the dead were 10,000  
 1900, but at present  
 the same accumulation  
 the same amount of the

hilling hundreds and plunging the sea  
into the deepest poverty. Immense and  
terrible pestilence followed carrying  
scores of thousands away like dying  
frogs from a spray.

Delight Junction suffered great loss  
and even the besieging army at Tipton  
Weber had not been exempt from  
the devastating effects of the  
flood waters. In this region  
the flood submerged thousands of  
acres. 33 000 soldiers were drowned  
and four hundred thousand tons  
were swept away and three  
hundred barns wrecked.

While the awful record  
is given above it is by no means  
complete it will serve for  
all purposes of comparison.

to all other war disasters. It is perhaps  
the most important calamities of  
rushing flood water on record and shows  
what a most destructive force the  
new element has proven when let  
go by enemy hands.

Other disasters since the war began  
and seen in all parts of the story  
up to now. It is as follows  
June 16. California California 145 000 lives  
lost through fire flood and  
June 17. The church city. Big flood and  
fire. Losses as follows 100 000 lives  
lost.

June 30. Angelina's Court great destruction  
of property and many lives lost.

June 30. In the daily California  
600 000 families rendered  
homeless and lives lost.



July 1. Alhambra, California 1032 killed  
by explosion 1633 injured

July 10. Southern California, coast,  
1700 killed by fire

July 18. 10000 killed by massacre

July 24. Apia, Samoa. Hundreds  
of Aborigine and Angelinean warships  
sunk by mines. Great loss in lives.

Small State of California, explosion

blot and fire 700000 lives

Post July 30

August 1th. Meadville City, California C

344 lives lost flood and

320,000,000 worth of property

destroyed

August 3. Northern Angelina

mine set on ground blows up

at wrong time. 20000 lives  
lost

4 August 10th. Nevada, California several  
hundred lives and lives lost by flood, C

5 August 10. Great fire on the Northwest  
section of Mr. Dolbister woods 337 C  
lives lost, and 165 feet runners  
die while fighting the flames.

6 August 11. Melrose County, Southern  
California explosion 1318 killed 10000  
injured property loss \$1,200,000 C

7 August 24. Melrose County, Southern  
California 1500 killed by munitions  
blast great property loss.

8 August 24. Godfrey, Christian and  
Calander Counties, Southern California  
10000 killed 60000 injured by

blast 200000 buildings  
destroyed by shock. lost \$1,000,000

9 August 24. Blue County, Southern California  
40000 killed 83000 injured



499,000 buildings destroyed.

8/10 Sonoma and Alameda Counties August 20

Southern California 8,000 killed 53,000

injured by blast 248,000 C

buildings destroyed - loss \$3,000,000.

August 29 Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, C

San Joaquin, and Alameda counties

Southern California 51,000 killed

by concussion of blast 200,000

injured - 100,000 buildings

destroyed. Loss \$28,000,000

Shasta, Shasta, and Colusa

counties, Northwestern California

500 killed by explosion,

6,000 buildings destroyed, 12,000 C

injured loss \$3,000,000.

13/10 Sonoma County - North and C

South Shasta Counties, Malheur

Counties, Oregon, 11/10

Kern and Overland Counties 8,000

killed 25,800 injured 100,000

buildings destroyed \$2,000,000.